TURBONILLA (PYRGOLAMPROS) STRONGI, sp. nov. Pl. 4, fig. 4.

Description: Shell very slender: chocolate brown (nuclear whorls decollated). Post-nuclear whorls almost straight along the sides, only very slightly rounded toward the shouldered summit and the periphery, marked by strong, rounded, slightly protractive axial ribs, of which there are 18 on the first and second, 16 on the third to sixth, 18 on the seventh, 20 on the eighth and ninth, and 24 on the tenth (last) turn. Intercostal spaces two or three times as wide as the ribs. Periphery of the last whorl obtusely angulated, marked by the continuations of the axial ribs, which remain strong to the columellar region.

The type, No. 1019 Collection of Los Angeles Museum, has ten post-nuclear whorls, and measures: Length, 6.8 mm.; diam., 1.6 mm. It was taken by the writer in 25 fathoms off the north shore of Catalina Island, California, July, 1920. A smaller specimen taken at the same time is in the writer's collection.

Remarks: This species is proportionally the most slender of our known west American *Pyrgolampros*. In dimensions it more nearly resembles some of the slender species of the sub-genus *Turbonilla*. It is probably as close to *T. halibrecta* Dall and Bartsch as to any member of its sub-genus. From this species it differs markedly in more slender proportions, different number of axials and their much stronger continuation on the base.

I take pleasure in naming this species for Mr. A. M. Strong, the well-known student of west coast mollusca, and my companion on several dredging expeditions.

Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California.

A NEW RACE OF NERITINA RECLIVATA SAY

BY H. A. PILSBRY

NERITINA RECLIVATA SPHAERA, new subsp. Pl. 3, fig. 3.

The shell is less elevated than *N. reclivata,* the spire *extremely short,* rising very little, the last whorl *strongly con-*

vex above the periphery, not flattened and sloping as in *reclivata.* Color grape green, densely marked with fine black lines and with a black line following the suture, as in *reclivata.*

Length, 15 mm.; diam., 16 mm.; length of aperture, 14 mm.; 4 whorls.

Ojus, Florida. Type and paratypes No. 154935 A.N.S.P., collected by Mr. Roger P. Gray.

This snail was brought in by Mr. Innes, with specimens of *N. virginea,* which had been sent by Mr. Roger P. Gray of the Roger P. Gray Fish Hatcheries, Ojus, Florida. On application to Mr. Gray he kindly sent numerous specimens, with the following notes. "They are found in one of the drainage canals draining Lake Okechobee, a few miles from the Atlantic. They usually occur on giant Vallisneria and reeds, mostly in shallow water, but I have never found them in the mud or among rocks. The water is not very clear, yet I feel that it is clean. It is not salty. They seem to eat all algae. I put quite a number of them in a Mollienesia pool which I have, which was practically full of algae, in strictly fresh water, and they have eaten up all the algae. They live nicely in fresh water."

In many hundreds of *N. reclivata* from many localities there are none having the globose shape, short spire and relatively large aperture of these shells. The apices of all the specimens are perfect, so that the full height of the spire is seen.

N. reclivata Say has been subordinated to *N. lineolata* Lam. by Prof. von Martens. The figures referred to in Encycl. Méth. certainly do not resemble the Florida shells. I prefer to use the well established name. *Cf.* H. Burrington Baker, P.A.N.S. 1923: 141.

Dr. Baker has made *N. reclivate* a subspecies of *N. virginea,* but it seems better left separate. He recognizes Lamarck's original *N. lineolata* as the young stage of *N. zebra* Brug. of northern South America.